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PLASTIC AS A THREAT TO HUMANITY AND ITS ALTERNATIVE

Y. Shevchenko – Sumy State University, group SU-91
I. A. Bashlak – Adviser

Our civilization is built on plastic.

Plastic literally pass through our hands all day. The amount of plastic that we meet every day, not the end. Plastic has become an epidemic.

But where does all this plastic? A small part is recycled, goes to landfills, and a large part falls into the water.

Plastic trash can be found everywhere — on land, at sea and even deep on the ocean floor. Planet pollution waste plastic turns into a real ecological disaster.

The devastating consequences of plastic waste pollution of the environment evident today.

The great Pacific garbage patch - an example of a huge dump in the ocean.

Previously it was believed that 15 percent is plastic on the beaches, 15% in sea and 70 percent on the seabed. Now, however, scientists assume that at the bottom is 90 percent plastic.

In July 2016 in the Philippines held a meeting at which more than a hundred public and non-governmental organizations from around the world have developed a global strategy to tackle the problem of pollution of waste plastic.

Environmental pollution with plastic waste is a common issue, and it should be addressed through joint efforts.

Recycling a ton of plastic cost to mankind in hundreds, but not thousands of dollars, as it happens in the case when this waste dumped into the marine environment.

Improved solvents and enzymes turn wood waste into higher-quality biodegradable plastics.

Bioplastics is made from plastics derived from renewable biomass, such as vegetable fats and oils, corn starch, or biomass.

Biodegradable plastics can partially deprive us of these problems and move toward its goal of "zero waste" economy in which plastic is produced from biomass and it also transmits after use.

Recently found an innovative solution to produce plastic from cellulose or lignin, most likely, will help to get rid of these shortcomings.

Cellulose, the most abundant organic polymer on earth, is a major component of the cell walls of plants, lignin fills the space in these walls, giving them strength and rigidity.

Before the new plastics will be a product of mass use, will need to overcome many obstacles.

"GREEN" AIRCRAFT FROM FILMS

A. Yakovenko - Sumy State University, group PM-91
S.V. Podolkova – EL Adviser

Every year, the amount of passengers on airplanes is growing by several million people and the slogan "Everyone can fly" becomes a reality. In addition, there are different types of aircraft: wide-body aircrafts are used for transporting a large number of passengers for medium and long distances, narrow-body ones have lower passenger capacity, regional and local.

But not all modern planes are environmental friendly. During flights carbon gets into the atmosphere, which causes environmental pollution. That's why some companies try their best to solve this problem.

In February of this year, the company Airbus presented a new model of the aircraft Maveric. In this new model of the aircraft, the body is blended with the wings. This construction permits to reduce air resistance, fuel consumption and carbon emissions. Airbus estimates that Maveric can reduce fuel consumption by 20% compared to other existing narrow-body aircraft. This percentage will allow the company to contribute to